

# The Wilmington Post

# Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI.

WILMINGTON POST  
Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, one square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special occasions.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2.00 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST ANNOUNCEMENT.

This paper will not be sent in future to any except to those who pay in advance for it. We find it so hard to collect back subscriptions that we are compelled to follow the rule long since laid down by other papers, to send only to paying subscribers, or to those who are willing to pay in advance for it. Send in your money and you can get the Post, not otherwise. One dollar will pay for the Post six months, two dollars for twelve months. No less than six months time received.

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

The state Legislature does not seem to be doing anything for the benefit of the people; they are doing what they can to continue to keep the tax payers poor and under the yoke of the aristocratic classes.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS IS ENCOURAGING.

The tariff bill will probably become a law before the end of the session. The friends of the new court of appeals hope to get it through. The desires are that all the appropriation bills will pass, and business so finished up as to allow Congress to adjourn without leaving a necessity for a special session.

COL. W. A. GUTHRIE.

It is exceedingly painful to announce that Col. W. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, N. C., has gone insane, and has been sent to the asylum at Raleigh. He was one of the most promising young lawyers and politicians in the state. He enjoyed the confidence of all classes of his fellow citizens for his high moral worth and ability. We hope it will prove to be only a temporary matter.

1852-1854.

The disastrous campaign of 1852 is considered by Democratic journals a foretaste of what 1854 would bring forth. Herein the first lesson—the second lesson is not likely to be taught for a Republican differs very much from your hide-bound Bourbons who learn nothing and forget nothing. The lesson which disaster teach are always heeded by the Republican party. Prosperity she knows is rightly hers for justice, humanity and truth are on her side. But when everything goes well and the wind blows fair; when sky and sea above are cloudless and waveless, we let go the helm and become lax in duty. Those who expect to see the old ship which has brought the country through all the horrors of war and troubles of peace, sink we think will be sadly disappointed.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Solid South is the curse of the Union. The North is never quite solid for there is an intelligent citizenship creates a diversity of opinion. There the whites outnumber the blacks to such an extent as to do away with the Negro problem. There the blacks mingle up in the body politic and no matter to who side he inclines there is always a vast white predominance. Down south the late ex-Confederates band themselves together because they are a distinct class, white, in color, superior in intelligence and greater in power than the lower caste or freedmen. In Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, violence and disorder prevail. The whites of Alabama having thoroughly cowed the negroes have begun to work upon each other. What the result will be God alone knows.

During the last famine in Ireland the Empress of Great Britain and India sent the sufferers \$2,000 for their relief, while one American citizen sent them \$100,000 from his own resources. History seems about to repeat itself, judging by the activity of England had had the activity displayed in the country, in relation to the sufferers in that country.

Democrats in the West Virginia legislature are opposed to the proposition of granting federal aid to public schools, because they fear it is a centralizing agent. If Christianity had not gotten in ahead of them they would probably be opposed to the ten commandments for the same reason.

## ALABAMA.

(From the Pensacola Commercial)  
REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Judge of the Circuit Court of Escambia County Florida;

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 31.—The committee to examine the books and accounts of state Treasurer, Vincent were to begin examination yesterday. Vincent left the city Monday night. A letter from him to his chief clerk was delivered to the latter yesterday afternoon, and was laid before the Governor. Vincent said he was bound, but was going to New York to get money which the letter indicated he had loaned. An examination of the cashier's and other books last night, shows that Vincent speculated largely in cotton futures. The deficit as far as can be gathered at this time, is between \$225,000 and \$300,000.

Treasury Vincent left Monday night, but by what route is unknown. The agent at the railroad office did not know him, and all the conductors who went out have returned and cannot tell anything about him. None of them knew him. The Governor will offer a large reward and has sent telegrams to the police of all the large cities.—

Vincent is 5 feet 10 inches high, very neat in dress, brown hair and beard, the latter full and long, with mustache. Has very bad teeth and a scar on the forehead from a wound in battle.

The Governor sent to the Legislature the following message:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives.—It becomes my painful and mortifying duty to inform you that Isaac H. Vincent, Treasurer of the state, is absent in his accounts and has left the city. This fact was made known by Vincent through the following note to A. O. Crawford, clerk in his office, dated the 29th instant, which was received by Crawford on the afternoon of the 30th instant, and was communicated to him at 9:30 p. m. of that day:

"I am now in New York—find this evening that my money is not here, neither have I been paid over to the Farmers & Traders Bank, as promised. I leave for New York to straighten the whole matter. I have, perhaps, waited too long, and will be consumed, but I have no idea of running away. I wish you would assist the committee and after the balance is ascertained ask them to wait a day and telegraph me, care of Fred Wolff, New York. If anything happens to me, I wish to state emphatically and positively, that lying behind in my cash is my own fault, and that you have had nothing to do with it."

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy and patience with us during our labors, and thanking the solicitor for uniform courtesy and advice and assistance, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Respectfully,

J. C. KEYSER, Foreman,

John Dunn, Edward Jenning,

Jas Walker, John Henderson,

W. T. Bell, Lambert Gonzalez,

J. T. Van Alst, Jas W. Corrigan,

Thos McVey, Jas McLooley,

A. C. Tippin, Joe E. Sierra,

W. H. Danbar, F. M. Hubbard,

James Gaskins, W. L. Criglar,

F. A. Cary.

Past and Present,

The Republican party came into being by the votes of free labor. The intense susceptibility of human beings at that time made it prudent for the devotees of freedom to ask for her a home in the territories only. The vulgarity of opposing the sacred sys-

"Your friend,

I. H. VINCENT."

The amount of Vincent's defalcation may only be ascertained after careful examination of the Treasurer's books and a full count of the money in the treasury, but a hurried and partial investigation indicates that it is more than \$200,000. It is not known by what train or in what direction Vincent left Montgomery. Means have been adopted to intercept and detain him if possible. It is believed that the state is largely secured against ultimate loss. The two houses will have to make some adjustments to that effect.

E. A. O'NEAL, Governor.

Large sums of money sent to Fred Wolff, supposed to be dealing in cotton, have been traced up. Vincent dealt also, it is supposed, with other cotton houses. A legislative committee is enquiring the money in the treasury.

The Legislative committee has counted the money in the treasury vault and found \$152,000. The deficit is \$227,000, and is amply secured by gold bonds.

It has developed that the money was taken in the last two years, and nearly all before November last. Vincent, according to a statement by a witness, made before the committee, lost over \$100,000 in cotton through one house, Fred Wolff, and cotton dealers, it is surmised that he may have received some, although not referred to that effect has been shown. There has been some talk lately, since he bought a new house, rich furniture and a carriage and horses. The Governor has taken charge of the keys of the treasury for the present. The deficit will not interfere with the state's business in the least, nor cause any interruption in the regular payment of warrants. The July interest is all paid.

Uniformed Postal Clerks.

The general superintendent of the railway mail service has issued an order requiring all railway postal clerks, including clerks detailed to transfer duty, to wear the regulation badge while on duty, that is from the time they register their departure until after registering their arrival. The badge is "a regulation cap, three inches deep, one and three quarters inch front, with black corded silk band; cloth to be full indigo dark navy blue; lining of cap to be silks, and oil stained cover; the cap to bear upon its front the letters 'R. M. S.' in silver, surrounded by a gold wreath." Division superintendents are requested to require clerks that the uniform badge must be worn, and that neglect to wear the badge or the use of the letters "R. M. S." upon any other than the regulation cap is a violation of the regulation, to be treated in the same manner as other violations of regulations.

The Dover Journal describes a saloon as "a place where calamity juts its head out."

It is reported that Hon. Waller Pool

Congressman from the First District, is very sick at his home in Elizabeth City, N. C. Since writing the above we are gratified to say that we have seen a letter from Mr. Pool, showing that he is improving.

Right Rev. S. T. Jones, D. D., of A.

M. E. S., Church of the Disciples of Christ, arrived in the city Saturday morning, on 7:07 train, and will preach in St. Luke's Church to-day (Sunday) at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are invited. Seats free.

We are exceedingly sorry that the New South has suspended Mr. Oldham in a very excellent paper. He showed himself to be a young man of ability, and the citizens of this city have acted in very bad policy in allowing such a man to fail for the want of a proper appreciation of his talents and energy, but it only shows that men too anxious will have to work in a small enterprise country. We wish Mr. Oldham well wherever he goes.

R. W. HALE, B. W. Grand M. C.

Essex Co., N. C.</

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 4, 1863.

We feel authorized to state that Vincent, the abounding state treasurer of Alabama, is not a carpet bagger or a Republican. Like Treasurer Folk of Tennessee, he is a member in good standing of the Democratic bourbon party. If treasurer Vincent takes the Texas route in his flight he may possibly fall in with a couple of detectives down that way who will do him a good turn—if he has money enough left.

A Dublin dispatch says that Mr. Parnell has a letter from Donegal county, Ireland, which states that "the suffering people there are subsisting on food it only for beasts." The famine is too formidable for private charity, and appeals to the government are made for relief. No nobler charity can be practiced than to feed the hungry. A small weekly or monthly gift by those who can spare a little from their store would save human lives. From America there must go aid as hitherto.

TARIFF.

The following editorial, on the tariff, we clip from the *Newbernian*. It expresses our views on that subject precisely:

Through the courtesy and kindness of our representative in Congress, the Hon. Orlando Hubbs, we are in receipt of House bill 7818, being a schedule showing the present, the commission's and the committee's rates of duty on foreign imports. It is a most valuable pamphlet for reference, if such a voluminous document can be called a pamphlet.

Pity the Bigoted.

The condition of South Carolina is ably portrayed by a truthful Democrat.

One of the editors of New York *Sun*,

has drawn a picture of the state to which treasons and stratagems are indigenous. He has traveled extensively all over the south, and has made observations with the faithfulness and fidelity of a true journalist. If there be any bias in his writings it is in favor of that section. This is what one would expect of a man inclined by party sympathies to leniently view the faults and failings of that territory from which his party draws a large portion of its electoral support. He has about an equal admittance of praise and censure for the various states until he comes to speak of the condition of South Carolina. Of that state he says:

That there is actually no spirit of freedom, no strong desire to have the state built up, no desire for immigration, no political toleration in South Carolina, and no welcome for any other man, are strong and almost incredible statements, but they are facts.

From any one else these might seem to be "incredible statements," because of the natural tendency of men to derive political arguments. But, with us of the south, who is recognized as such by the people of that section, there can be no room for doubt of their truthfulness and reliability. The Republican party has pointed to these facts for several years past, and besought the people of the south to rid themselves of the intolerant spirit which curses their land and renders it barren of capital and thrift. But with pure obduracy and folly they have preferred to trample along in the rutts of the past, and retrograde rather than progress.

Every country and state needs occasional infusions of fresh blood in order to stimulate its growth. The people on the western frontier realize this fact, and welcome with royal cheer every man who joins them in the development of their portion of the country. The people of some portions of the south, on the contrary, cling to their ideas of the old regime, when labor was fit only for negroes, and business enterprise a thing so rare as to be almost unknown.

They will not realize that times have changed and that a new era has dawned upon them. They have no welcome to extend to northern men, and no tolerance of any ideas of political economy that do not accord with their notions of bourbon supremacy, regardless of right and justice. In this they are their own worst enemies, and are deserving as much of pity as of censure.

The President as a Watchman.

President Arthur is the only chief magistrate of the country, who during his term as executive accepted another office and performed the duties thereof.

He called Tuesday at the west door of the treasury after 2 o'clock in the afternoon to see Secretary Folger.

The room of the building, forbidding any one not employed in the treasury to enter.

Not knowing who the distinguished ap-

plicant for admission was, the watchman at the door would not let him in.

As the President expressed a strong desire to see the Secretary, the watchman, still unaware of his visitor's identity, but, suspecting him to be some high official, offered to go to the Secretary's room for him provided the caller would keep the doors for him.

The President, officially clothed and took his seat on a chair in the room of the treasury.

He informed his duster with marked gravity and falsehood, but was soon informed, as the watchman returned in a few minutes with the announcement that the Secretary was absent.—*N.Y. Age.*

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A lot of New York ladies recently got up a fete for the poor, and as quite a number now wear engagement rings the question is whether it is a brilliant move.

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**SHORT BUT GOOD REASONS.**

Put self last.  
Take little annoyances out of the way.  
When any good happens to any one reduce it.  
When others are suffering, drop a general sympathy.  
Tell of your own faults rather than those of others.  
Hide your own troubles, but watch to help others out of theirs.  
Take hold of the knob and shut every door behind you.  
Carefully clean the mud and snow from your boots before entering the house.  
Never interrupt any conversation; wait patiently until your turn to speak.  
Look for beauty in everything and take a cheerful view of every event.  
If in any case you feel irritable, try the harder to do little pleasant things.

Do you good manners for company, but be equally polite at home and abroad.  
When irritated, give an angry answer, first, put it together and say the alphabet.  
Always speak politely and kindly to your betters if you would have them do the same to you.

Doubtless big words. In pronouncing your exterior egotism, or attempting superficial mentalities and philosophical or psychologies of speculations beware of platitudinous possestion. Let your conversations possess a scientific consciousness, comprehend consistency, and concatenated cogency. Eschew all long iterations of difficult grammar, jejune bombast, and amateurish talk.

A locomotive on a steep without steam reminds us very much of a poor devil without money. Either one of them has no difficulty in going down hill.

**THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.**  
**PETERSON'S MAGAZINE****Uncoupled Premiums For 1882:**

The principal premium for getting up issues for 1882 will be a copper plate engraving, 10 inches by 20, framing added. MUNCK-Y'S WORLD renowned picture, "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," PHOTOGRAPH ON QUARTO ALBUM, EXTRA COPY OF MAGAZINE FOR 50 CENTS.

For 1882, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.****HARPER'S MAGAZINE.**

ILLUSTRATED.  
HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixtieth year with the December Number. It is not only the largest monthly periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its execution, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel entitled "FOR THE MAJOR," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, was begun in the November Number. In literature and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each month. Special efforts have been made for the light entertainment of its readers through the numerous sketches, etc.

**HARPER'S Periodicals.**  
PER YEAR.

Harper's Magazine..... \$4.00  
Harper's Weekly..... 4.00  
Harper's Harper's..... 4.00  
The Young Folks..... 4.00  
Any Two above named..... 7.00  
Harper's Young People..... 1.50  
Harper's Young People..... 1.50  
Harper's Young People..... 1.50  
Harper's Young People..... 1.50  
Harper's Franklin Square Library..... 1.00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

Harper's Magazine begins with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it is understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last Volume of Harper's Magazine is sent close binding, will be sent by mail, and on receipt of 50 cents postage.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Almanac, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes I to 60, inclusive, from June, 1859, to June, 1882, will be sent free with the volume.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

**1882.****HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.**

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES

Suited to Boys and Girls of from six to sixteen years of age.

**Vol. IV COMMENCES Nov. 7, 1882.**

The Young people has been from the first the most popular and well-illustrated magazine.

It is a distinct purpose to which it succeeds—namely—the publication of interesting and attractive papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as well-illustrated, than any other.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed in its class.

For notices, etc., we have yet brought our notice.—Please send us.

**TERMS.**

Harper's Young People, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, \$1.50.

Single numbers, Four Cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The Volumes of Harper's Young People for 1882, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

**PROSPECTUS.****THE****MOTOR****CAR****WILMINGTON POST****FOR****1883,**

With its Exceedingly Large Sub-  
scription LIST is the Best

**ADVERTISING MEDIUM**

In this State. It is the Only

**Republican Paper**

Published in the Second and Third

Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before

the Law and at the Ballot

Box of ALL MEN,

AND

**PASSENGER ROUTE**

to the

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND

FREDERICKSBURG, AND PO-

RTOMAS RAILROADS.

and all other roads connecting with

the South.

Its location is in the

**ARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY**

in North Carolina,

GIVES .4P!

LATEST MARINE

AND

**MARKET REPORTS.**

IT IS OPPOSED TO

**RINGS AND CLIQUES**

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.****MIDLAND, NORTH CAROLINA RAILWAY.**

AND SOUTHERN NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 1, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL	STATIONS	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL	STATIONS
1 P.M.	2 P.M.	CENTRAL DIVISION	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	SOUTHERN DIVISION
6 15	7 15	SPRINGFIELD	6 15	7 15	SPRINGFIELD
6 20	7 20	Pine Level Avenue	6 20	7 20	Pine Level Avenue
6 25	7 25	Princeton	6 25	7 25	Princeton
6 30	7 30	Copeland's	6 30	7 30	Copeland's
6 35	7 35	Goldsboro	6 35	7 35	Goldsboro
6 40	7 40	Le Grand	6 40	7 40	Le Grand
6 45	7 45	Falling Creek	6 45	7 45	Falling Creek
6 50	7 50	Weldon	6 50	7 50	Weldon
6 55	7 55	Dover	6 55	7 55	Dover
7 00	8 00	Cove Creek	7 00	8 00	Cove Creek
7 05	8 05	Truro	7 05	8 05	Truro
7 10	8 10	Ward	7 10	8 10	Ward
7 15	8 15	NEW BERNE	7 15	8 15	NEW BERNE
7 20	8 20	Albemarle	7 20	8 20	Albemarle
7 25	8 25	Havelock	7 25	8 25	Havelock
7 30	8 30	Hollywood	7 30	8 30	Hollywood
7 35	8 35	MORNING STAR	7 35	8 35	MORNING STAR

Times of connection with North Carolina trains bound for the South, and vice versa.

Train G connects with South Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

Train J connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 6 a.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 p.m.

Train K connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

Train L connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 6 a.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 p.m.

Train M connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

Train N connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 6 a.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 p.m.

Train O connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

Train P connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 6 a.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 p.m.

Train Q connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

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Train S connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

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Train X connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 6 a.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 p.m.

Train Y connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

Train Z connects with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 6 a.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 p.m.

Trains G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, connect with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

Trains A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, connect with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 6 a.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 p.m.

Trains A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, connect with the south, arriving at Goldsboro at 11 p.m., and with Weldon & Weldon, train bound for the north, arriving at Goldsboro at 8 a.m.

Trains A, B, C,

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1865.

A monstrous story, or a story of monstrousness—“you pay your money and you take your choice”—comes from Bellefontaine, Ohio. Solomon Yoder, an inmate of the infirmary, last week yielded up the ghost and was buried in that silence where life died is not found and old blankets do not abound; and just what the asthetic Solomon will suffice upon his final finding out. After death a person moves his head, which developed the fact that his intestines were completely impacted with all kinds of foreign substances. For twelve years he would eat anything that he could cram down his throat. He first commenced eating the plastering from the wall of his room, swallowing whole sheets of it, until it became necessary to cover the wall with sheet iron. A number of times he was found nearly suffocated, with a piece of blanket or cloth hanging from his mouth, which would develop a strip a yard or two long when pulled out. In his bowels were found paper, dirt, rag, and a mass of stuff that caused indigestion and mortification.

A watchman in one of the Nevada mines, having no watch, borrowed one for a night, and on returning it next day said he made a timekeeper of his own. He unrolled a strip of paper, on which he had marked, as they arose above the horizon, all the fixed stars within a narrow belt, and opposite it was the time of its appearing. The strip ran on two sides of the paper, with a sliding lid of glass. As the night waned away and the stars passed over he cast a glance at his watch and look at the time marked.

American publishers are supposed to be enterprising, but the task of preparing, unaided, an English-Chinese dictionary and phrase book they do not seem equal to. Kwong Chin, a Chinese scholar, has just returned home after a seven years' residence in this country, to complete such a dictionary and supervising the setting up of the Chinese side. Molds will be taken there and forwarded to Harbin, where other types will be made, the plates soldered to the English plates and where the printing of the book will be done.

The strongest man at Granite Corners, N. Y., is Stearns Carpenter, who is now 50 years old. Five years ago he grasped a twenty-four foot log in both with each hand and walked off with it. At an earlier period he shouldered a canoe that weighed 1,000 pounds, and the next day lifted a box of iron that weighed 1,000. He used to go around where the neighbors were killing hogs and when a particularly big one was slaughtered he had a habit of twisting his fingers into its bristles, lifting the animal off the ground and guessing at its weight.

An appeal in behalf of the starving goats of Michigan may be looked for shortly. A Detroit man has built a furnace in which refuse, however, such as oyster cans, fruit cans, etc., may be treated in such a manner that the solder is restored to commerce and the sheets of iron being melted are available for binding the edges of wood stoves. From five hundred pounds of old cans he obtains about thirty-five pounds of lead and solder, and from old hoppers, pails and other tin dishes a considerable amount of wire and other iron, all of which can be sold at a fair price.

“Widder Jenkins,” said an Ohio farmer, as he hustled into her house one morning, “I am a man of business I am worth \$10,000 and want you for a wife. I give you three minutes in which to answer. ‘I don't want ten seconds, old man,’ she replied, as she shook out the discipline. ‘I'm a woman of business, worth \$10,000, and I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth! I give you a minute and a half to git!’”

An Ohio minister is charged with opening a prayer at a Monday evening church meeting in this fashion, “U. L. Lord, Thou hast seen in the morning papers how the Sabbath was desecrated yesterday.”

Overhead in the cloak room: Did she marry well? “Yes, indeed. He's worth over \$100,000 and drinks so hard that he never can go into society, so she's not bothered with him.”

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

JAN. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 32.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 33.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 34.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 35.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 36.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-16 “ “  
Low Middling, 9 “ “  
Middling, 9 “ “  
Good Middling, 10 1-16 “

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 341 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 175 cads  
Bones, 941 bbls  
Tar, 70 bbls  
Crade Turpentine, 52 bbls

JAN. 37.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

BONE.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Strained, and \$1.37 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents per gallon, but sales reported at 50 cents per gallon.

COTTON TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard, and \$1.30 for Soft.

CORROS.—Quoted steady, with sales reported at 50 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 0 00 cts  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Good Ordinary, 3 5-